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PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

Flashback

PUBLISHED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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VOLUME 39 NUMBER 4

PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

Flashback

PUBLISHED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701

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Membership in our Society is open to anyone interested in the collection and preservation of Washington County's history. We have members in all 50 states. Dues are on a discretionary "give what one chooses" basis, starting with $10.00 annually, rising to $150 for a lifetime membership. Donations, tax deductible according to current law, are gratefully received throughout the year. Members receive FLASHBACK quarterly and other mailings periodically. Copies of FLASHBACK for past issues are $5.00 each, current year's quarterlies are $4.00 each.

Thomas Smith's home at Tuttle, Ark. Photo by Mrs. Dorothy Wilson, August, 1982.

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THOMAS SMITH of Richland Township

by Margaret I. Hawk

Among the first settlers in Washington County was Thomas Smith. He arrived as early as 1830, and by the time the original survey of the area was made in early 1832, he was well established on the southwest side of Richland Creek at the junction of Sections 20, 21, 28 and 29 in Richland Township (Twp 16 North Range 28 West). If the survey map is accurate, it would place the earliest house about where the Tuttle Cemetary now lies. The present road, State Route 74, passes almost directly over that spot on its way east into Madison Co. The original map, on file at the Bureau of Land Management in Alexandria, VA shows "Smith's Improvements" as several cleared plots of land, a house, two outbuildings, and a horse's mill. Across the creek were John Titsworth, Warren Philpot, and the Edwards water mill. Nearby, on his side, was

George Sanders and Webber's tanyard. The area is described in an article on early mills in "Flashback" (Vol. 25, No. 2, 1975), although the date given there for filing on that piece of land, April 1828, is off by ten years due to an error on the original plat. The actual year of filing was 1838. Records indicate he eventually owned almost 1,000 acres in the area.

The exact date of his arrival in Arkansas is uncertain, but, it is probable, he made at least one trip to arrange for land and housing before moving his family. They were then living in Rutherford Co., TN, near Murfreesboro, where he is listed in the 1830 census. Apparently he sold out that fall. It is likely he was permanently in Washington Co. that winter. Coming with him were his wife, one of his two sons, his six daughters, with the spouses and families of those married, some of whose names became well known in the annals of the county.

Thomas Smith was born on June 17, 1785 in Rowan Co., NC, probably in that part which is now Davie County. There is good evidence his father was Obadiah Smith, who had settled on the west bank of the Yadkin River near Reedy Run about 1780, perhaps coming from Virginia. Thomas married about 1806, and the Rowan tax records show a steadily increasing prosperity. By 1814, he owned over 500 acres of land and had at least five slaves. Obadiah moved to Rutherford Co. about 1815, and records indicate Thomas followed in early 1816. Some researchers have put this move several years earlier, but tax and property records show him still in Rowan Co. through 1815.

Obadiah Smith's will, written in 1816 and filed in Rutherford Co. in June 1819, listed only his sons by name: William, who got the land so probably the eldest, John, and Thomas. As they appeared in the 1820 census, these men were obviously prosperous, each with a good number of slaves, and growing families.

Most of what we know of Thomas Smith has come from official records, and researching such a name is anything but easy. Thomas did facilitate it by naming his first son,

Wilson. Through this son it was possible to trace the family to Tennessee and ultimately to Rowan Co. There, papers were found giving the long-sought name of Thomas's first wife. She was Rebecca Wilson, and through estate divisions, deeds and court records, it has been determined her parents were John and Sarah (Boone) Wilson, and her maternal grandfather, John Boone, was a first cousin of the redoubtable frontiersman, Daniel Boone.

Part of the final linking the Washington Co. Thomas Smith to the one in Rowan Co. came from another "Flashback article (Vol. 34, No. 3, 1984), which recounted in fascinating detail the complex, arduous and often uncomfortable journey made by Benjamin F. Boone in 1853 to points east, undoubtedly undertaken, to settle family business. Benjamin was a grandson of Thomas and Rebecca Smith, a son of their daughter, Sophia, and Dr. James M. Boone. In February he wrote in his diary: "13th Sunday at Lexington [Davidson Co., NC]. Examined the estate of Sarah Wilson, dead. Found $519.55 due the heirs of Rebecca Smith, dead. Found $277.54 due said heirs from the estate of Andrew and S. Wilson. 15th Collected of clerk $579.55" [sic?]. Andrew and S(pruce) Wilson were Rebecca's brothers, and Sarah was a niece, daughter of their brother, Henderson. It is interesting to note that word of this inheritance not only reached Arkansas, but also Texas, for it is referred to in Wilson R. Smith's probate records there.

It is believed Rebecca Smith died about 1841. Her burial place is unknown, but perhaps it was in the graveyard which was on the Smith farm, on land to the north of present day Rte. 74. This cemetery, plowed over and lost some years ago, was said to have contained over 100 graves. It is located a few hundred yards from the brick house which was the Smith home. this building still stands, now behind a newer frame house, about a half mile northeast of the Tuttle Cemetary. the old two room house, no doubt built by slaves, has an interesting S-shaped brick molding under the eaves. There is a fireplace in each of the rooms, and perhaps it was in one of

these that Tom Smith's feet were held to flames by bushwhackers during the Civil War in an effort to make his reveal the supposed hiding place of his money. It is said this incident left him crippled during his later years.

About 1842 or 1843, Thomas took a new wife, Ann Elizabeth (Annaliza) Tuttle, the much younger widow of Nathan W. Tuttle, a son of Solomon Tuttle of Mt. Comfort. Details of the Tuttle family are in the 1961 publication of the WCHS "Solomon Tuttle of Old Mt. Comfort", and more information of them and Tom's second marriage can be found in the May 1988 "Flashback". Nathan Tuttle had died in October 1839, leaving his widow with two young daughters, and Thomas was appointed their guardian in October 1843. We can only speculate on the circumstances which brought about this marriage, but after three or four years of widowhood in rather difficult straits, the opportunity no doubt offered Ann the security and means she was sorely lacking. She would not need much convincing to marry this man some twenty-two years her senior. Thomas, of course, needed someone to manage his household. So the arrangement made sense.

As for her daughters, however, we know that at least one less than enthusiastic about her stepfather. It has been passed down through her descendants that Mary "Mate" Tuttle married young — she was only thirteen — mainly to escape the household. She married George S. Trammel on April 22, 1848, with, as the marriage record puts it, "the harty consent of her parrence being present." Her sister, Callie, had married Benjamin H. Wilson, a nephew of Tom's first wife. One of George S. Trammel's sisters was married to Tom's youngest son, Andrew. Families must have had quite a time sorting out their relationships in those days.

Ann E. Smith died on October 5, 1864. She is buried in the Tuttle Cemetery, next to Tom, their graves marked by simple red stones. No children are known.

Thomas and Rebecca Smith had at least eight children.

The prominent monument in the center is Andrew J. Smith's grave in Tuttle cemetery. Thomas and Ann Smith's headstones are the one in the foreground and the one just to the left of it in this photograph.

Most of their birthdates are unknown, so the exact order of the children can only be presumed, and is the following:

1. Sarah Jane was probably the eldest, born about 1806 in Rowan Co. She married David Wilson Williams about 1831, perhaps in Washington Co. She died about 1841 and is thought to be buried in the lost cemetery on the Smith farm. She certainly was dead before 1850, as David W. William's wife in that census was named Polly. No record of this second marriage is known, so quite likely it occurred before 1845 when marriage records began in the county. Thus David's youngest daughters, Sarah and Ann, born between 1843 and 1845, would be from his second marriage. This is borne out by their absence from two documents in Washington Co. which concern the known children of Sarah Jane, the first a deed of four slaves in 1841 by Thomas Smith to his Williams grandchildren, probably after the death of their mother, and the second the appointment of David W. Williams in October 1852 as their guardian, an action no doubt taken to handle the inheritance deriving from the Sarah Wilson estate.

Based on this, the children of Sarah Jane Smith and David W. Williams were:

1) Thomas W., born 1832, died 1886 in Washington Co.; m. Sarah E. McGarrah in 1851
2) Abraham B., born c1833 died prior to 1850
3) Tazewell Sidney, born 1835, died 1877 in the county; m. Margaret E. Campbell in 1855. More on this family in "Flashback", April 1960.
4) Evaline Augusta, born 1836, died 1929 in the county; m. William J. Strain in 1857
5) William A. born 1836, died in 1864, killed in the War; was married to Matilde ____ and left a son Samuel A.
6) Rebecca, born 1839, died prior 1870; m. 1) James Nolan in 1855, and 2) Thomas Maloy in 1859
7) Andrew J., born c1841, thought to be in the county in 1870.

2. Sophia (or Sophronia), was probably the second child. She was born, according to some descendents, on Feb. 4, 1808, at Murfreesboro, TN, although other documents indicate the family was in North Carolina then. In any case, her marriage to James Monroe Boone on Sept. 1, 1825 is recorded in Rutherford Co. He was a first cousin of Sophia's mother, a physician, who became well-known in Washington Co. His death in 1856, as a result of an attack at his home in Elkins by three slaves bent on robbery has been retold often over the years. Sophia died of scarlet fever on May 22, 1835. She is buried with her husband in the Boone Family Cemetery in Greenland. Their children were:

1) Daniel Thales Beya, born 1826 in Lincoln Co., TN died 1910 in Austin, TX; m. Annaliza H. Trammel in 1848
2) Benjamin Franklin, born 1828, died 1862 from wounds received in the Battle of Prairie Grove; m. Susan A. Roberson in 1852
3) Euler Bernold, born 1831, died late 1860 in Neosha, MO; m. Mary B. Jones
4) Cornelia Venturia, born 1832, died Aug 1835

5) Lafayette, born 1834, died in 1900 in Fayetteville; m. Nancy A. Skelton in 1864.

3. A son, Wilson R. Smith, was the third child, born about 1810, probably in Rowan Co. He married Temperance Jordan Smith on May 7, 1829 in Rutherford Co. She was the daughter of a prominent Baptist minister of the area, Peyton Randolph Smith, who apparently was not related to Thomas. Wilson lived for a time near his in-laws in Tipton Co., TN, then moved near his father in Richland Twp. He was postmaster there from 1836 to 1843. About 1847 he sold out and moved to Texas. He died, reportedly on August 12, 1848, in Henderson Co., TX while en route to the new settlements on the Colorado River in Bastrop Co. He and Temperance had the following known children:

1) Martha J., born c 1830, probably died prior 1870, unmarried.
2) Peyton R., born Dec 1831, died 1907 in Llano Co., TX; m. Martha J. Williams in 1854 in Bastrop Co.
3) Rebecca A, born 1833, in 1900 living in Bastrop Co.; m. 1) ____ Kimble about 1850, and 2) John H. Shackleford in 1856 in Bastrop Co.
4) Thomas W., born 1835 in Washington Co., died 1903 in Bell Co., TX; m. Fannie O. ____
5) Francis (Frank) J., born 1837 in Washington Co., died 1917 in Llano, TX; m. 1) Mary A. Ware 1857 in Bastrop Co., 2) Louise Miller 1887 in Llano,
6) Mary A., born c1839 in Washington County, and in 1910 was living in Bandera Co., TX; m. Benjamin F. Oatman 1854 in Bastrop Co.
7) Fanny Cornelia, born c1840 in Washington Co., probably still alive in 1900, no further information.
8) Caroline A., born c1846, died prior to 1850
9) Sarah Tennessee, born c1849 in TX, died 1857 in Bastrop Co.

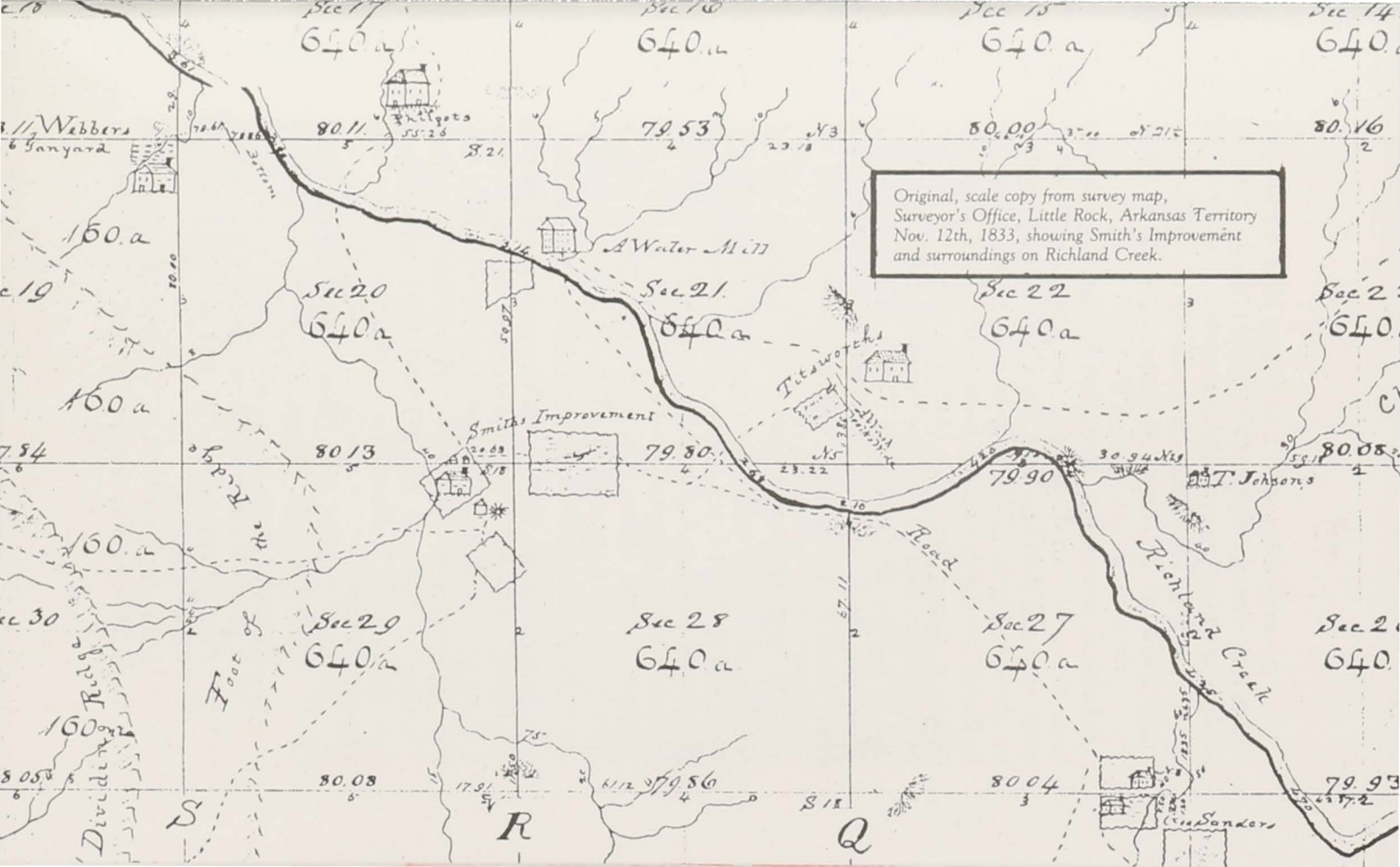
4. Nancy Amanda is thought to be the fourth child. If so, she was born about 1812, probably in North Carolina.

No record of her death has been found, but it probably was in early 1846. She was married about 1836 to Aaron Parks, who had settled with his brothers, Robert and Joel, in the Cane Hill area. Aaron and Nancy had three daughters, and they were named in an 1846 deed of gift of slaves from Thomas.

1) Mary, born about 1837. She was married to William R. Cunningham, son of William D. and Mary Jane (Tuttle) Cunningham, and it was she who died of shock after learning her husband's death at the hands of Mountain Federals in 1863 ("Solomon Tuttle", pgs 11 and 57).
2) Rebecca E., born c1839, in 1880 living in the county.
3) Adalaide E., born c1841, also in the county in 1880.

5. Evaline A. Smith is believed born about 1814, probably in Rowan Co. She was married about 1842 to James Middleton Tuttle, son of Solomon, and brother-in-law of Thomas Smith's second wife, Ann. James M. Tuttle had his home on land adjoining Thomas in Richland Township. It was after him that the settlement of Tuttle was named. Evaline is said to have died in 1893, but the place of her death is unknown to the writer, a great-granddaughter. "Mid" and Evaline had four daughters, and details of their family are in "Solomon Tuttle".

1) Mary Jane, born 1843, died 1925 in Hot Springs, AR; m. James C. Brown 1864 in Clarksville, TX
2) Madeleine Evelyn, born 1845, died in Hot Springs in 1923; m. William E. Wootten in 1865 in Clarksville
3) Nancy Evaline, born 1847, was their only child to live her entire life in Washington Co. She married James A. Ferguson, who became a prominent banker and businessman, in 1868, and she died in 1926, in Fayetteville.
4) Irene James (Jimmie), born 1851, died 1929 in Santa Ana, CA; m. 1) William D. Patton in 1868. It was he, in his capacity as Town Marshal, who


Original, scale copy from survey map,
Surveyor's Office, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory
Nov. 12th, 1833, showing Smith's Improvement
and surroundings on Richland Creek.
Webbers
Tanyard
A Water Mill
Smiths Improvement
Richland Creek
Road
Foot of
Divide Ridge
Sec 20
640 a
Sec 21
640 a
Sec 22
640 a
Sec 28
640 a
Sec 27
640 a
Sec 29
640 a
160 a
160 a
160 a
160 a
S
R
Q

gunned down with his deputy, John Mount, on the streets of Fayetteville on July 2, 1881, an assassination covered in previous reports, including "Flashback", (vol. 22, No. 3, 1972). "Jimmie" m. 2) Charles A. Preston in 1887 in Santa Ana.

6. Rebecca was perhaps the next child, and if so, she was born about 1817 in Rutherford Co. She became the second wife of Richard H. Bean about 1841. Family sources say she died October 7, 1843 in Mulberry, AR, where her husband owned land and a business. They had one daughter, Nancy, born May 1843. She married 1) William M. Buchanan 1861; 2) Thomas Henry Buchanan in 1867; and 3) Square M. Goodpasture after 1880. She died in Jasper Co., MO., and more information on her and the Bean family is in "Flashback", (Vol. 17, No. 2, 1967).

7. The youngest daughter was Mary N. Smith. The exact date of her birth is uncertain, but probably she was born before the last son, about 1819 in Rutherford Co. She married LeRoy B. Cunningham, brother of William R. Cunningham, mentioned earlier, on Sept. 28, 1846. It is believed she and LeRoy had no children. She is said to have died in the summer of 1863. He was at one time, Treasurer for the State of Arkansas, and died in 1869.

8. Believed to be the last child was Andrew Jackson Smith, according to his tombstone in the Tuttle Cemetery, born Oct. 16, 1821 and died Oct. 28, 1864, killed in the Battle of Fayetteville. He married Mary Jane Trammel on November 27, 1845, and they lived on a farm near his father in Richland Twp. Andrew and Mary Jane had eight children.

1) Mary Evaline, born 1849, died 1924 near Dill City, OK; m. George W. North b. 1867 in Madison Co.
2) Adelaide R., born 1851, m. John H. Merrick in 1868 in Washington Co., and in 1900 they were in Baylor Co., TX.
3) Sarah A., born 1853, m. Garland H. Warrenberg in 1874 in Washington Co., and in 1910 were in

Seminole Co., OK.

4) Thomas H., born 1857, m. Lavinia (Lollie) A. Buchanan in 1880 in Washington Co., and in 1910 were in Seminole Co., OK.
5) Katie P., born 1857, died 1921 in Washington Co.; m. E. G. W. Sanders in 1879.
6) Alice Lucy, born 1860, m. James D. Williams in Washington Co., in 1883
7) Lee H., born 1863, m. Nora C. Sanders in 1888 and lived on a farm in Richland Twp.
8) Nannie, born c1864 and died prior to 1870.

As is evident, Thomas Smith and his wife, Rebecca, left a sizeable group of descendents. Some still live in Washington Co. Thomas had known great prosperity in his lifetime, which he shared generously with children, grandchildren, and his community. But he also experienced crushing losses. He outlived two wives and all, but one, of his children. Like many others he saw his wealth and possessions severely reduced because of a vicious and tragic war. His last transactions recorded in the county (Deed Book U., pgs 68 and 71), a few months before his death, reflect the poignant circumstances in which he found himself; agreements with his step sons-in-law, George S. Trammel and Benjamin H. Wilson, and step grandson-in-law, Henry Mullins, to provide him with care in his last days. For which he exchanged the remainder of his worldy goods. They kept their agreement. Thomas Smith died in the home of Henry Mullins, in Richland Twp., on August 4, 1870, at the age of 85.

MANY an honest dealer has to charge you much more for goods than we do, simply because he has paid too much for them himself.

IGNORANCE IS LESS PROVOKING THAN DISHONESTY, BUT IT COSTS YOU JUST AS MUCH.

QUERIES

Lorain Beeler Axup, 33865 Plowshare Road, Elsinore, CA 92330 would like to exchange information on the following: Lawson Young WEIR and family who went to Washington County, AR following the Civil War. His brother, Oliver Gaines Weir (1832-1905). Lawson's son, Mathias Gaines Weir and wife, Martha Adaline POLLOCK remained in Elm Springs, AR when Lawson returned to Missouri. The family of Oliver G. Weir and Elizabeth Ann SADLER were: James Weir, m. Tennessee BARNETT, Rufus E. Weir, Luella m. Newton MCDOWELL, Emma m. Jeff JEWITT, John Ritchard Weir, Edwin Sadler m. Ada HARDIN, Lee Allan m. Nellie RIDER.

Shirley Arnold, Route 3, Cole Camp, MO 65325 needs help with her LEWALLEN and RAINWATER families. John Lewallen, b. 1811 eastern TN, m. ? Rainwater. Children were: Moses b. 1834, James b. 1835, William b. 1838, John b. 1841, Henry b. 1843, Jacob b. 1845. Does anyone know her first name? She died shortly after Jacob was born. John then married Mariann ATKINSON in Washington County, AR May 7, 1847.

Mrs. Doris Flesher, 1812 Donna St., Arlington, TX 76013 is seeking information on any of the following: Thomas L. LEACH, b. Oct. 1789 in NC, d. 7 Aug. 1881 in Benton County, AR, m. Ruth RENSHAW: Richard L. Leach, b. ca 1815 in NC, d. ca 1889/90 in Washington County, AR, m. Eliza HEWITT (who were her parents?); Nathan W. Leach, b. 4 Nov. 1838, d. 13 April 1887 in Crawford County, AR, m. Nancy BREEDLOVE: Ephraim A.

GARRISON, b. ca 1835/6 in DeKalb County, TN, d. after 1880 in Washington County, AR, m. Elizabeth Frances WINFREY (who after Ephraim's death married John B. BIRDWELL), children: Lucy J. Garrison, m. John Thomas SNODDY; John James Garrison, m. Alice Louise Leach; William Thompson Garrison, b. ca 1867; Louisa Minerva, m. William Riley STOVER: Robert Lee Garrison, m. Fannie A. ?, b. Farmington Cemetery, Washington County, AR; Edward Monroe Garrison, m. Maude COX; Ransom F. Garrison, b. ca 1877; and Mollie Garrison, b. after 1880.

Jack M. Keeton, 12565 West Center Road, Omaha, NE 68144: I have been doing genalogical research on my family name KEETON/KEATON for many years. I have a lot of information that I would gladly share with anyone of your members who may be working on the Keeton family. My great-grandfather, Daniel Keaton, died in 1904 and is buried in Scott County, AR. Daniel and his family lived in Crawford and Washington Counties before, during and after the Civil War, later moving to Scott County. I would be most interested in corresponding with any of his descendants.

Also, Daniel was a soldier in the 1st Arkansas Union Cavalry during the Civil War. I am trying to find out if he ever attended any of the veterans' reunions held in Fayetteville, or possibly somewhere else after the war. If anyone has any knowledge of records or photos of these reunions, I wish they would contact me. I would also like very much to correspond with anyone who is interested in, or who may be a descendant of a soldier who was in the 1st Arkansas Union Cavalry during the Civil War. I am trying to put together a "reunion" of descendants of the 1st Arkansas Cavalry to be held at some future date at the Prairie Grove Battlefield Park.

Charles M. Walker, 11907 Cobblestone, Houston, TX 77024 would like information on Thomas BANKS who came to Washington County in 1830. He married Parthana GORDON And they were the parents of six

children: John L., Elizabeth, Rebecca, Malvina, Belle and George W. Was Samuel Banks his father? Was Jordon Banks, a Methodist minister, his brother?

Marilyn Larner Hicks, 3621 Duchess Trail, Dallas, TX 75229 is preparing to publish a book about the life and times of Peter VAN WINKLE (1814-1882) who was an influential pioneer in Washington and Benton Counties before and after the Civil War. Although I have located most of his descendants, I am looking for several STRINGFIELDS (Mollie Stringfield BURKE [maybe Frank HERRING and Billy Burke], Alice Stringfield KSIDRT, W.T. and Lurlls Stringfield BLACKBURN, Peter and M.L. Carr Stringfield, James Berry Stringfield); descendants of Martin KIDDER and Ann Van Winkle WALKER (HALLS, KIMMONS and TILLMAN [John N. & Tempy Walker Tillman] and SHELTONS); and Lon Van Winkle's family, including Thelma MORRIS and Corrine Van Winkle.

AHNENTAFEL CHARTS

On our charts, the submitter is No. 1. Double the number to find the father, No. 2. Add one to the father's number and this will be the mother, No. 3. Continue to do this for each generation.

Compiled by Charles Walter Rees, 704 University Village D, Richardson, TX 75081.

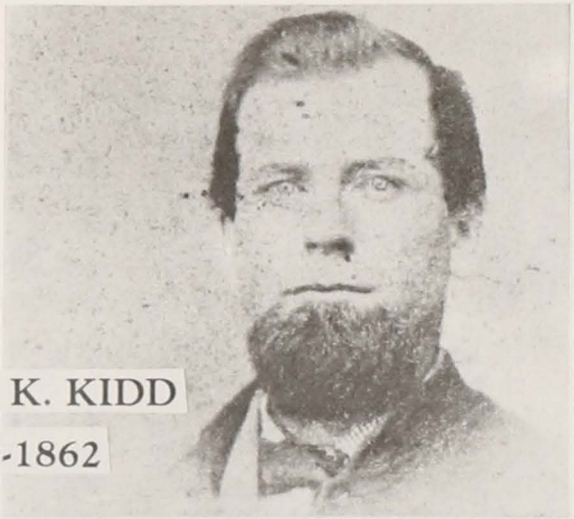
1. Charles Walter Rees
2. Walter Rees
3. Jane Lewis Walker m 2) John Tillman, Jr.
6. Charles Whiting Walker b 12-24-1835 m 26 Sept 1867 d 1-7-1924
7. Serena Jernigan

12. David Walker b 2-19-1806 d 9-30-1879
13. Jane Lewis Washington b 1813 d 1847
14. C.L. Jernigan
24. Jacob Wythe Walker b 9-7-1778 d 1838
25. Nancy Ann Hawkins b 10-3-1780 d 1851
26. Whiting Washington
27. Rebecca Smith
48. ----- Walker
49. Mary Meade
50. James Hawkins b 9-11-1756 d 1-2-1802
51. Lucy Wyatt b 1-11-1758 d 3-5-1847
52. Warner Washington
53. Hannah Fairfax
54. Major Charles Smith
55. Jane Morton
97. Courtnay Tucker
98. David Meade
99. Susan Everard
100. John Hawkins — 1st Governor of Virginia
104. John Washington
105. Catherine Whiting
106. Col. William Fairfax
107. Deborah Clarke
198. Sir Richard Everard
199. Susan Kidder
200. Lawrence Washington
201. Mildred Warner
400. Col. John Washington — brother of Augustine Washington, George is Augustine's son.
401. Anne Poke
402. Augustine Warner
403. Mildred Reade
802. Nathaniel Poke.

Compiled by Dan Edward Falnery, Jr., 3645 N. 15th Ave No. C, Phoenix, AZ 85015.

1. Dan Edward Falnery, Jr. b 7 Apr 1949 Superior, AZ
2. Dan Edward Falnery, Sr. b 25 Sept 1909 Savannah, OK m 5 Aug 1939 d 20 June 1969 Superior, AZ

3. Christine L. Stout b 15 Feb 1921 Watts, OK
4. Martin Flanery b 17 Oct. 1866 Racine, WI m 30 Dec 1886 d 10 Feb 1947 Phoenix, AZ
5. Emma Laura Fisk b 12 Apr 1869 d 26 June 1933 Phoenix, AZ
6. Albert Pierson Stout b 1 Mar 1891 Fayetteville, AR m 7 Aug 1909 d 30 May 1962 Phoenix, AZ
7. Bertha Mae Watkins b 30 July 1890 Tahlequah, OK d 15 Sept 1935 Prescott, AZ
8. Daniel Flanery b 25 Dec 1835 Ireland m 2 June 1856 d 25 Dec 1915 Prosperity, MO
9. Hannora Holland b 1 May 1830 Killarney, Ireland d 19 Feb 1903 Prosperity, MO
10. Lewis Sherban Fisk b 19 Aug 1839 Rockland, ME m 16 Feb 1865 d 28 Aug 1900
11. Louisa Jane Henry b 15 Sept 1844 Cynthiana, KY d 14 July 196 Fallon, NV
12. Charles Dean Stout b 19 Feb 1857 Prairie Twp., Wash. Co., AR m 27 Dec 1875 d 6 July 1917 Moody, OK
13. Mary Rheue Pollock b 27 Jan 1856 Clear Creek, AR d 16 Jan 1904 Jacksonville, TX
14. Hugh Thomas Watkins b 10 May 1856 Berryville, AR m --- d 1 Dec 1937
15. Lillie C. Rhodes b 12 May 1856 Atlanta, GA d 4 Mar 1967 Tahlequah, OK
16. Dan O'Flannery
17. Maggie Hardigan
24. Peter Stout b ca 1815
25. Jane ---- b ca 1824
26. Benjamin Franklin Scott b 4 Oct. 1830 Alabama m 6 Aug 1850 Springdale, Ark. d 21 July 1906 Springdale, Ark.
27. Susan Narcissus Litteral b 6 Jan 1832 Tennessee d 15 Oct 1897 Springdale, Ark.
28. William Watkins d ca 1865 in Civil War
29. Elizabeth Bell
30. James Rhodes
31. Susannah M. Thompson b 24 Mar 1855 GA d 17 Oct 1887 Gideon, OK



TANDY K. KIDD

1810-1862

An Enterprising Arkansas Settler

by Mrs. Forrest D. Poorman

Researchers of the Kidd Family agree that three to five brothers came from Ireland to America, settling in Virginia, then Georgia and Alabama. There are two records of a Roger Kidd arriving in Virginia, one in 1607 and the other in 1623. This is, perhaps, the line that leads to the Kidd Family in Arkansas.

Who was Tandy K. Kidd? Was his unusual first name the surname of a family friend, neighbor or relative by marriage? Were his parents Charles and Margaret Anderson Kidd of West Virginia? Was Margaret the second wife of Charles? Did Charles have a son by his first wife, who perhaps died in childbirth? Tandy's early life will have to be a series of questions until additional facts can be found. Mary/Margaret and Charles were married in Berkeley Co. now West Virginia, 12 Dec. 1803. By the 1810 Berkeley Co. census, Charles and his wife had two boys and two girls, one boy born before 1803.

By the 1820 census for Berkeley Co. Virginia, these Kidds had added another son in the age group (0-10). Tandy was born 13 Nov. 1810, so he could be this son. Later, two more girls were born into the family.

Tandy appears in the 1830 Albemarle Co. Virginia census as a single head of household at the age of twenty. On the next line, probably living next door, Charles Kidd (50-60) and his wife (50-60) appear with no children. The supposition is that they had adjoining farms/homes but that Tandy had his independence and his own property.

According to the 1840 Campbell Co. Virginia census, Tandy Kidd had married and had two boys and one girl. Other sources reveal his marriage to Mary E. Pleasants on 7 Feb. 1833, probably in Goochland Co., Virginia. Mary was 21 years old and Tandy was 23. Their first child was a girl named Ophelia Ann, b 13 April 1834. The boys were Lucius Pleasants, b 17 May 1836, and William Madison, b 10 Aug. 1839. Mary/Margaret Kidd appears next to Tandy in the 1840 Campbell Co. census, supporting the theory that his father, Charles, had died during the last ten years. Apparently his mother was independent enough to be listed as a single head of household. She did have a male (15-20) and a female (10-15) living with her. Mary was listed as (50-60).

L to R; Clara Shofner, unknown, James (Jim) Kidd, Margaret I. Kidd Shofner, Nancy E. Kidd, and child unknown.

Why Tandy moved to Arkansas between 1841 and 1842 cannot be determined. He was a very capable young man and was able to make substantial financial gains. When the decision was made to seek a new home in Arkansas, he converted the family assets in Campbell Co. VA. He then moved his family westward by the most comfortable mode of transportation available.

His western route led over the Blue Ridge country into West Virginia. That country had several well traveled east-west roads and turnpikes. The New and Kanawha Rivers afforded boat passage north to the great Ohio River. The Ohio River joined the Mississippi River at Cairo, Il. There, Arkansas travelers had a choice to proceed to St. Louis by steamboat or go south by boat to where the Arkansas River joined the Mississippi, westward to Van Buren, AR.

At the time of this 900 mile move, the Kidds had three children under the age of six and, probably a fourth one on its way. It is beyond imagination to understand the adventures and adversities the family endured on this long trek.

Our first record of their being in Northwest Arkansas is the birth of Frederick Mortimer, b 31 March 1843. All reseach indicates Tandy moved his family directly to Cane Hill Tnsp., Washington, Co. At that time, the township encompassed several small villages, including Clyde and Boonesboro. Jordan Creek, flowing south and west through this township on its way to join the Illinois River in OK, was the primary reason for the migration of farmers to this region. There were a sufficient number of springs feeding the creeks to meet the needs of most settlers. Boonesboro post office was originally called Steam Mill and later became Cane Hill in 1901.

In the Fayetteville court, the case of State of Arkansas vs. Tandy K. Kidd was held 9 May 1844. He was found guilty of assault and battery and was fined $10.00 plus court costs. The court costs seem unusually low in comparison to today's fees.

Tandy was charged the following fees:

Clerk's fees

Docketing, cause and appearance	.25
Indictment and filing	.43¾
Plea, submission and trial	.46¼
Judgement and subscribing	.75
Oath administered	.06¼
Execution and county tax	1.25
	$3.21¼

Other fees

Sheriff fee	1.80
Witness-Moses Conklin	3.00
Criminal conviction	3.00
Prosecuting attorney fee	7.50
Hosea G. Cardwell	1.80
	$17.10
	Fine 10.00
	$31.31¼

His responsibilities were settled 5 Oct. 1844 by the Clerk of the Court. Despite this legal setback, Tandy Kidd was appointed postmaster of Bostonville in July, 1844. The office was closed May, 1848. It is not clear if Tandy served for the entire time it was operating. The post office was located somewhere in Section 17-14N-31W. It seems remarkable that in the first year he was in Arkansas he could have had the trial, become postmaster and had growth in his farm animals to the point where he needed to register his own brand.

Tandy had many interests and businesses in which he was very successful for he was reputed to be one of the wealthier men in the area. In the ensuing years he had the Kidd mill, T.K. Kidd and Co., dealing with merchandise sold at the mill, a freighting business and many acres of farm land from Clyde to Prairie Grove. He bought and sold grain. His mill, store and home were just south of

Cane Hill, on the Jordan Creek.

Son James Henry Kidd was born 1 Mar. 1845, followed by Mary Ellen, 1 May 1847. Apparently, Mary Pleasants, the mother, did not recover from this last birth and died 27 June 1847 at the age of 35. She was buried in the Parks Cemetery on Arkansas Highway 265. Tandy was left with six children, ranging from 13 years to one month in age.

Elisha Dyer and wife, Polly Townsley, of North Carolina, had come to Northwest Arkansas in 1834 and settled first in Hubbard. Their son, Joel Sater, b 1826 and daughter, Nancy Emily, b March 1829, had been born in Tennessee. Their other children, Frances Marion, b 13 Nov. 1835, William Perry, b 30 March 1842 and Trephonia b 1844, were born in Arkansas. The Dyer farm was very near the Kidd home in an area then called Mountain according to the 1850 Arkansas census. Tandy and nineteen year old Nancy Emily, after a short courtship, were married 30 Oct. 1848. Nancy had a ready-made family of six children to start her married life.

On 31 Oct. 1848, Nancy accepted and signed a marriage contract. Among other issues, one of the main stipulations was, in case of the death of her husband, she would receive only a child's portion of the estate. Fourteen years later, that stipulation dramatically affected her whole life.

Nancy Emily and Tandy started a new family immediately, with Cornelius Howard appearing 26 Nov. 1849, followed by Margaret Isabelle, b 24 Feb. 1851. Young Tandy was born 1 Aug. 1852. Little Mary Ellen, the last child of Mary Pleasants Kidd, died at the age of five and half on 26 Oct. 1853. It is believed she was the first Kidd to be buried in the Kidd Cemetery. In Flashback, March, 1951, page 28, a publication of the Washington County Historical Society, is the following description. "The Kidd family graveyard, one mile south of Canehill and on the road to the McClellan Cemetery, is over a hundred years old. The underbrush has taken over this old burial ground and few gravestones are visible and legible. The oldest revealed by a casual examination was that

of Mary Ellen Kidd who died in 1853. The Kidds were owners of the Canehill mill before and after the Civil War". As of 1988, the Kidd Cemetery is on the property of Clay Pyeatt.

It is believed that Tandy, his wife Nancy Emily, two stillborn sons, young Tandy, age five, and grandsons Tandy and Loney, and war casualty Lucius Pleasants Kidd are buried in the Kidd Cemetery. The date of Nancy Emily's death has not been established but it is believed to be after 1900. She is probably the last person to be buried in the family graveyard.

In 1850, perhaps to ease the crowded conditions in the growing Kidd family, Ophelia Ann, then 15 years old, was sent to study under Sophia Sawyer in Fayetteville. Her younger brother, Lucius, age 12 studied under Thomas G. McColloch. The younger Kidd boys attended the school in Cane Hill.

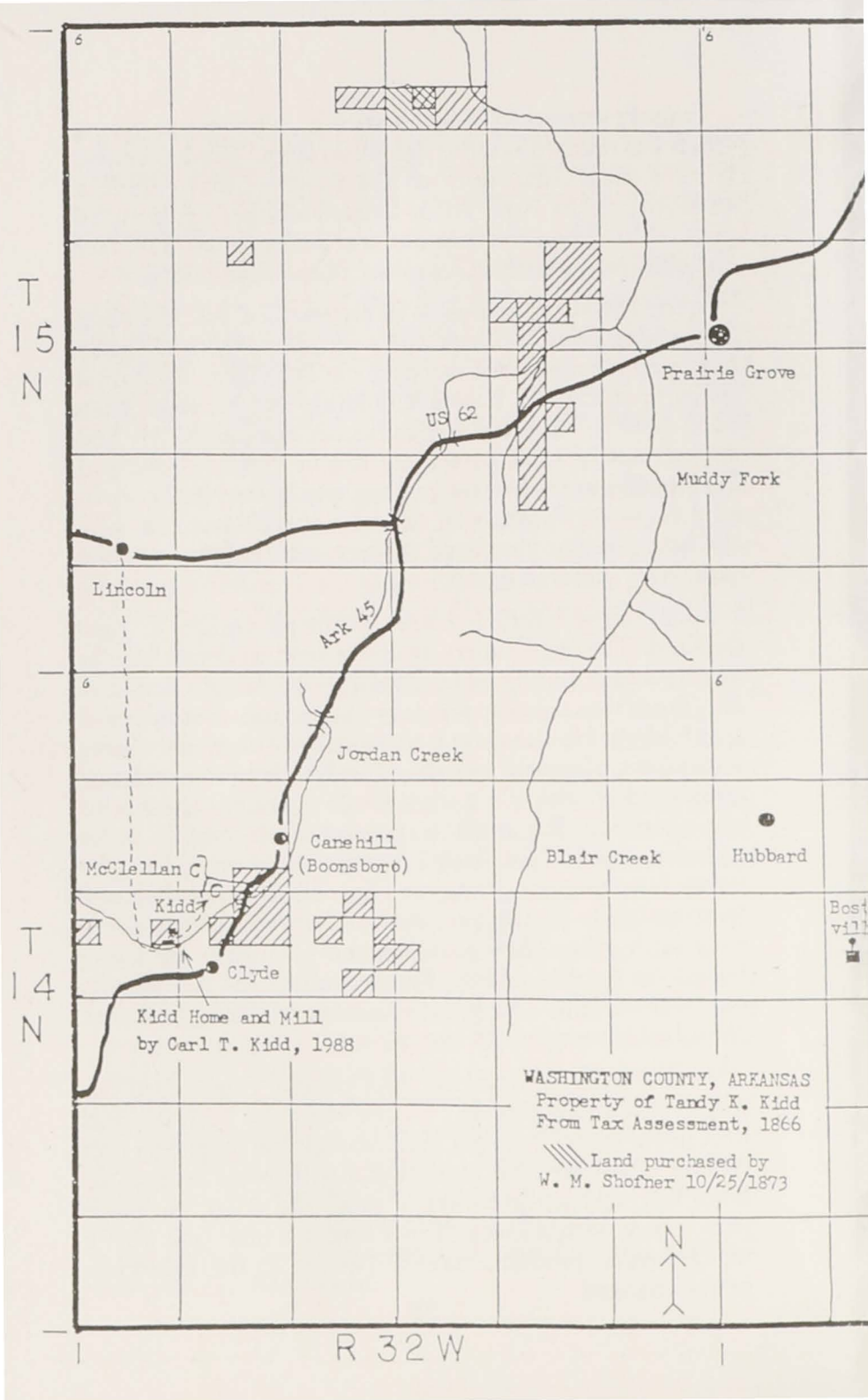
An example of Tandy's financial growth was the drawing up of a partnership with his son-in-law, Thomas A. Reynolds, in 1854. Thomas had married Tandy's oldest daughter, Ophelia Ann, in 1852. The contract was long and fairly complex. The company was to be known as the T.K. Kidd and Co., with Tandy being the senior partner. As in Tandy's marriage agreement, this contract covered procedures to follow in case of Tandy's death. Was it because Tandy was realistic enough to: understand the hazards of frontier living, be truly concerned about his family, be a careful man in all his dealings or have a premonition? Into this partnership, he placed $15,000 and promised to build Thomas and Ophelia a home on the Kidd farm. They were to have it rent-free for the life of the partnership. Each partner was to take out no more than $50 at any one time and not more than $1000 a year. Each kept books on their purchases of merchandise and their sales. The books were to be open to each other on request. Whether this contract was renewed after its first five years is not known. Six years later, 1860, the Reynolds were still living on the Kidd farm.

Tragedy seemed to follow Nancy E., who was so young when she married and her family so large. Tandy Lee was born 1 Aug. 1852 only to die in May 1857. After a stillborn son in Nov. 1853, Laura Adaline was born 14 Aug. 1854. Then another son was stillborn in 1857. Her last child was Martha Clintonia, born 19 July 1858.

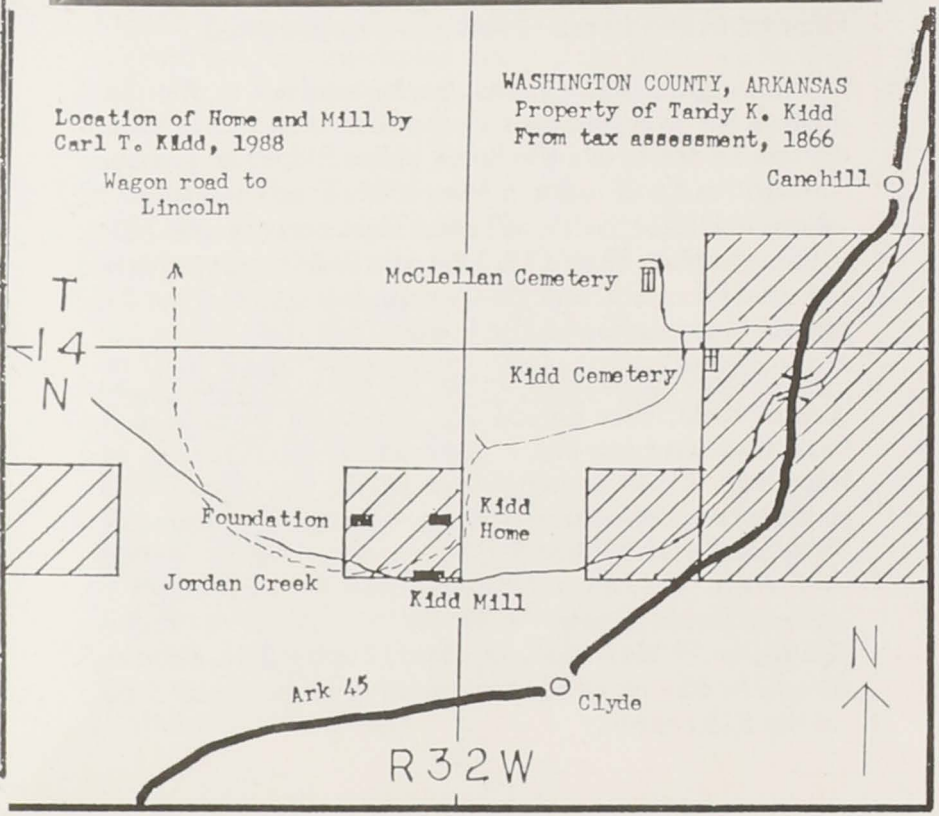
In the 1860 U.S. census, Washington Co., AR, the Kidd family was living in Cane Hill tsnp., Boonesboro. Tandy indicated his wealth for real estate at $45,000 and personal property at $54,000. His slave holdings had increased from 12 in 1850 to 16, according to his tax assessment. He had approximately 1,820 acres, city lots in Prairie Grove and Fayetteville, as well as, his various businesses. He also owned a house in Fayetteville. It was never determined why the house was not involved in the estate settlement in the years after Tandy's death.

Today, so very little is known of the personality of Tandy Kidd. The legal papers available tend to depict him as an organized business-like person, concerned, firm but fair. From that concern it is easy to conclude that he loved his children. He was careful to provide for them. My sister remembers Margaret Isabelle, Tandy's daughter and our grandmother. She tells a story about young Margaret who was a tomboy. She loved to run and climb trees. In order to induce her to be a "lady", Tandy would bring her gifts from his frequent trips to St. Louis. The various figurines/dolls in the possession of several descendants were such gifts. They survived the Civil War by being buried on the Kidd farm. The broach in the picture was one of those gifts. The broach and one of the figurines are cherished possessions of the author.

Several times in preparing legal papers, Tandy used the terms "just and equitable". He seemed to be both fair and firm in his deals. It is said that through his freighting and milling businesses, he made deals with local farmers to haul, buy and sell products — primarily grain. He made such a deal with a black farmer and a similar one with a white farmer, probably named Turner. In the meantime prices changed.


T 15 N
T 14 N
R 32 W
Prairie Grove
US 62
Muddy Fork
Lincoln
Ark 45
Jordan Creek
Carnehill
(Boonsboro)
McClellan C
Kidd
Clyde
Blair Creek
Hubbard
Kidd Home and Mill
by Carl T. Kidd, 1988
WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS
Property of Tandy K. Kidd
From Tax Assessment, 1866
Land purchased by
W. M. Shofner 10/25/1873
N

Margaret I. Kidd Shofner
Daughter of Tandy K. Kidd
and her broach circa 1860
Key to Kidd mill/store
at Cane Hill, Arkansas.



Tandy, believing a deal is a deal, insisted on the price agreed upon. The black farmer accepted the decision but the white man became angry, got his shotgun, and on the streets of Boonesboro in front of the McClure and McClellan store, shot Tandy Kidd to death. This occurred 19 Aug. 1862 when Tandy was fifty-two years old. In 1972, in the approximate site was a store, called Jenkins. In 1988, a very old store was on this site but its name was lost.

The family story relates that, as Tandy lay dying in the street, he requested his son to make his assailant pay for his deed. Some say he tried to tell his son where his money was hidden. If that is true, the second wife and her children never received any. It is puzzling why no account of the murder or the punishment of the killer can be found. The Battle of Pea Ridge had just been fought, with its many casualties, so perhaps one man's death did not arouse the usual interest. Goodspeed, in discussing the history of Northwest Arkansas, indicated all local newspapers had been closed down or destroyed.

Washington County was deeply involved in the Civil War. It was occupied by both the Federal and Confederate forces. To the north, the Battle of Pea Ridge had just been brought to a conclusion 8 Mar. 1862. Tandy was killed 19 Aug. 1862. The Battle of Prairie Grove was fought 7 Dec. 1862. On Nov. 12 and 13, 1864, the Federal troops burned most of Cane Hill and the College. It is assumed the Kidd mill and store were also burned.

Shortly after Tandy's death, his sons, William M. and Lucius Kidd, were named administrators. Because of the war, they were not able to settle the estate. Nancy E. and members of her family petitioned the court in 1865 to replace the administrators because Lucius had been killed in the war and William had left the state, his whereabouts unknown. We can only conjecture he had avenged his father's death. George W.M. Reed, Clerk of the Probate Court, on 14 Mar. 1866, appointed Frederick M. Kidd and David A. Moore, administrators with full power to dispose of the Kidd estate.

On 14 Mar. 1866 the new administrators applied to George W.M. Reed, Clerk of the Probate Court, for permission to liquidate the assets of Tandy's personal property. It was petitioned that, during the four years since Tandy's death, the property may be lost, destroyed or diminished in value and it was necessary to hold the sale as soon as possible. The request was granted, so on 7 June 1866, Warren J. Stewart, James Moore and John Spencer were appointed to assess the value of each item. The sale was conducted on the 8th and 9th of June, 1866.

The records of the sale indicate several interesting points. Nancy E., the widow, had to buy all her own household items. It also seemed friends and neighbors did not overbid the widow. A few examples of her purchases are: blanket $2.10, feather bed $17.50, sugar bowl $0.15, 9 plates $1.75, wash tub $0.25, two irons $1.00, three quilts $18.00. Apparently she intended to continue farming for she and her sons purchased many of the live stock for less than 3% of the assessed value. Larger items were assessed at a much higher value but they too went for bargain prices. The total assessed value of what remained of Tandy's personal property was $3,262.90. The total revenue from the sale was $2,574.68. According to Nancy's marriage contract she received a child's share, or one ninth of the total. For a young woman with four stepchildren and four of her own, the future was bleak. The devastation of the Civil War must have been the contributing factor that reduced Tandy's personal property from $54,000 to $2,574.80 in just four years.

Those who attended the two-day sale and purchased items were: Ric Bean, A. Borden, J. Carter, A. Craig (engine $366.65), J. Crawford, Leander Dunn, T. Godina, W. Hartley, H. Howe, Daniel Mason, Will Mitchell, John R. Moore, P. Pittman, J.R. Pyeatte, Thomas A. Reynolds, G.E. Rogers, George Simpson, J. Slop, Isaac Spencer, John Spencer, A. Taylor, C. West, Thomas West (reaper $96.00) and T.B. Wright.

It was rumored that Tandy buried his gold in small barrels in various places on his farm. None was ever known to be found. A family story always related that it was interesting how prosperous some of their neighbors became. Mrs. Richardson, in the Bulletin Series of the Washington Co. Historical Society, Fayetteville, AR, said, "Even as late as the 80s, there were rumors of digging done at night somewhere about the old Kidd homestead. Usually the site figuring in these tales was the old springhouse, gone long ago. The truth seems to be that he kept his money in the house, buried under the hearth-stone". Our mother, Tandy's granddaughter, took her son, Robert, and daughter, Margaret, for an occasional outing at the old Kidd farm site. Margaret remembers a shed still standing by the stream. They looked up to where the house had been located on the hillside. Her mother told her coins had washed down from time to time and local people had collected them. Was that part of a folk tale or could some of Tandy's fortune still be buried?

After the personal property was partially settled in 1866, Nancy Emily moved in with her father, Elisha Dyer, then 70 years old and living in Hubbard, AR. Sometime before 1880, again she was forced to move, this time to Prairie Grove where her sister, Mrs. Trephonia Adaline Parks Mahan, and her daughter, Margaret Isabelle Shofner, lived. The 1880 census indicated she was living with her son, Cornelius, a druggist in Prairie Grove.

The disposition of the real estate of Tandy Kidd proved to be a long series of legal rulings, bitter feelings, many court appearances and changes of administrators. Court petitions began in 1865 and were continuing as late as 1886. Those first serving as administrators were Frederick M. Kidd and David A. Moore. Later, Cornelius H. Kidd, through court order, became administrator with the assistance of William M. Shofner and Frances Dyer. In 1886, Mac Devine filed papers as administrator.

Over forty legal papers covering the estate have been examined. Very little light has been shed on the exact

disposition of all the property. The papers primarily dealt with incidental claims and bills. The widow and her children always believed they were not the recipients of their full shares. The 1870 census listed Jesse Kidd b 1845, negro, living with Tandy's grandson, Robert Welch Kidd. This is the only mention of the disposition of the slaves Tandy had in his possession in 1862.

Margaret Kidd Shofner, Tandy's daughter, was adamant in claiming the Walker-Stone House in Fayetteville belonged to her father at one time. This belief was passed along from her mother to the present generation.

Stephen K. Stone, b 1820 in North Carolina, came to Arkansas in 1840 and bought the house at 207 Center St. from David Walker in 1848. The house was occupied by the Stone family well into the 20th century. Stephen Stone Sr. died in 1909. His wife, Amanda, was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in 1912. Their unmarried daughter, Amanda, died in 1945. She presided over the house and family and was affectionally called Aunt Amanda by all who knew her well.

A possible explanation for this misconception of ownership is that Tandy owned a house perhaps two doors away from the Stone house. George W.M. Reed was Clerk of the Circuit Court and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court for Washington Co. Fayetteville, from 1864-1866 and 1868-1872. On 26 Oct. 1866 the administrator of the Tandy Kidd estate, David Moore, sought permission from the Probate Court to sell a house in Fayetteville "that was in the possession of George W.M. Reed". Mr. Moore was instructed to have the house appraised and to advertise the sale. He was to sell for cash or on a credit if it was advantageous to the estate. He was to report to the next term of the court. No record of the sale has been viewed. By 1870, Mr. Reed indicated that his real estate value was $15,000 and personal property was $2,000. His entry in the 1870 U.S. Census was two lines above that of Stephen K. Stone, assuming they were neighbors. It is very probable Mr. Reed had purchased the Kidd house. There is no

record of a historic Reed house on West Center St. in 1988.

Perhaps Margaret Shofner's mother, the widow, Nancy Kidd, was not fully informed of her husband's holdings and confused the nearness of the two homes. An interesting footnote — Tandy's great granddaughter, Margaret Dutton Matthews, spent many happy hours playing with Martha, Fred, Edward and young Amanda Stone, grandchildren, who were living in or closely associated with the Stone house around 1914-1919. Martha and Margaret were schoolmates from the third through sixth grades at Miss Mary Shelton's private school. Later, they all attended the Peabody School. Margaret admits she had a crush on young Sam and managed to be outside when he walked by. It was in the front upper left hand corner bedroom of the Stone house that Margaret, Martha and Edward accidentally set fire to the curtains as they played with a lighted candle. The consequences of their play have long been forgotten.

Thomas A. Reynolds, son-in-law of the late Tandy, bought part of a section from the estate for $500.00. In the fall of that same year, 1872, Cornelius, then administrator, was given court permission to sell corn, oats, wheat and hay that he had in his possession or under his control. The proceeds were to be placed in the estate's account. This indicates some of the land was still producing and was in the hands of the Kidd family.

In 1873, Nancy Emily and children of the second marriage went to court against the children of the first marriage to get permission to sell 160 acres of the estate. The Circuit Court agreed to the sale. William M. Shofner, husband of Margaret Isabelle, was the highest bidder. He purchased the 160 acres in Township 15, Section 3, about three miles northwest of Prairie Grove. The sale price was $1153.00.

It took many court orders for David A. Moore and Frederick M. Kidd to turn over the legal papers of the re-

maining Kidd estate. The court ruled that they had failed to discharge their official duties and had wasted and mismanaged the said estate and their letters of administration were revoked 15 Sept. 1871. As late as 1886, they had failed to turn over documents in defiance of the court. Of all the legal papers viewed, only the land sale to Thomas Reynolds and William Shofner give any indication of the amount of money the estate received.

Breast cancer had caused Nancy Emily severe suffering for many years. The last six months of her life she was confined to her bed. She died in the home of her daughter, Margaret Shofner. The Prairie Grove newspaper clipping announcing her death is not dated. It is assumed to be around 1900. Her first cousin, William Howard Dyer, of the Methodist Church, conducted the services and she was buried in the family Kidd Cemetery in Boonesboro.

In 1972, a great, great, great granddaughter of Tandy's visited Cane Hill and talked to the local historian, Conrad Russell. He most generously related many stories of the area during the period Tandy Kidd was living in Northwest Arkansas. He felt the mill ruins and wheel standing near the road to Clyde was the Kidd mill, but perhaps, it was the foundations of the old Pierson's mill. He also said the old homestead was on the low hill just above the mill but recently (1972) the house had fallen down. The foundations and chimney were still standing. At this same time, the Kidd Cemetery had been cleared and the granddaughter was able to see and read the headstones. She reported seeing a marker indicating a solider burial, thus suggesting that Lucius Pleasants Kidd was also buried in the cemetery.

Lucius P. Kidd, b 1836, was the second child of Tandy and his first wife, Mary Pleasants. He decided to become a doctor and was sent to medical school in St. Louis, MO. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he returned home and joined the Confederacy. The family story says he came to the old homestead for a brief visit. He was riding a beautiful white horse that the family had managed to save.

An enemy, unionist or bushwhacker, discovered him, so he attempted to escape. Riding his horse, jumping fences, dodging bullets, his family on the porch shouting, "Go, Lucius, Go", he and his horse were fatally wounded. His attackers cut off his finger to retrieve a ring he was wearing. The killers would not allow his family to remove the body till sundown. He was carried to a small church and throughout the night fires were kept burning to ward off wild animals. Margaret Isabelle was an 11 year old girl and vividly remembered the scene. Her half brothers, Frederick M. and James Henry, also served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Great grandson Carl T. Kidd, in 1988, stated the home and mill were on Jordan Creek three fourths of a mile south of an old mill wheel which stands on the west side of the Cane Hill-Clyde road.

Carl has tramped the area many times with his father, Robert W. Kidd, grandson of Tandy. Robert had purchased 174 acres, the Hugh Evans farm, just west of the old Kidd home and there raised his family of five children. Carl has often returned to the area and relived the old days with his grandchildren.

The foundation of the mill, about 300 feet below the house, has fallen into the creek. The mill dam, long since washed away, was just upstream. The larger of two foundations is about 20x30 feet, suggesting a family home of two stories to accommodate the many children. It is thought to have been a frame house in a wooded area on the side of a hill. The spring house was just north of the home. The spring was reputed to be of high iron content as it flowed out of the sandstone formation. The smaller foundation, possibly slave quarters or the home of daughter, Ophelia Reynolds is about 20x20 feet and perhaps 600 feet west of the main house. Today, the remnants of these sandstone foundations are tumbled while some stones still outline the houses. The nearby trees indicate recent growth while others appear large enough to have been there when the home was occupied.

The dirt road by the Kidd and McClellan cemeteries can accommodate modern cars; but as it extends westward toward the former Kidd property, it becomes a wagon road and eventually leads north to Lincoln, AR. Crossing the creek and walking into the area seems the best way to view the foundations of the mill and home. The present owner, Buss McClellan, has fenced the property.

From Highway #45, a short distance west of Clyde, to the northwest, the old Robert W. Kidd home can be seen. If Tandy's house were still standing, it also could be seen.

Tandy's children married, raised families and remained in the greater Cane Hill area. The puzzle of the unknown whereabouts of William Madison, the eldest Kidd son, as reported in court in 1866, may be resolved by analyzing bits of information.

William probably married Mary E. Moore, daughter of tailor and sawmill operator, William Ward Moore, late in 1861. Their first child, Alice Emma, was born 16 Nov. 1862 and died 1 Sept. 1863. Although William and Mary appear in the 1870 Arkansas census, the significant information was found in the 1880 census. Mary E. Kidd was listed with her father, William Ward Moore, living in Fayetteville. With her were her children William, age 15 *born in Texas in 1865*, Edwin in 1870, Wallace in 1872, and Nettie in 1874, all born in Arkansas. Why would William take Mary to Texas between 1863-1865 when he was so desperately needed by his family in Cane Hill? It seems very probable that he had avenged his father's death, therefore it became necessary to move out of the state.

W.M. Kidd and wife M. buried their daughter, Belle, in 1868 in the Evergreen Cemetery, where their first daughter, Alice Emma, was buried. This indicates the family had returned to Washington Co. by Oct. 1868. Their flight to Texas could have been from Sept. 1863 to Sept. 1868. Young William L. was two to three years old when they felt it safe to return to Arkansas.

William M. apparently lived a low profile life when they

returned. In the 1870 Arkansas census, in the city of Fayetteville, W.M. Kidd, 31 years old, born in Virginia (correct age and birthplace) and wife M.E. (Mary E.) were enumerated and their occupation was in the restaurant business. Their last child, Nettie, was born in 1874. Since William Madison is not listed in the 1880 census, the conclusion is he died after the birth of Nettie and before the 1880 census was taken.

A search of the cemeteries of Washington Co. reveal no mention of William M. Kidd. Perhaps he was buried in the Kidd Cemetery in Cane Hill with his father, Tandy, and brother, Lucius.

The other children of Tandy and their spouses were: Ophelia Ann married Thomas A. Reynolds, Frederick Mortimer lost his first wife Janice Thomas and later married Martha J., James Henry m Ellen Joyce, Cornelius Howard m Nettie McGuire, Margaret Isabelle m William Shofner, Laura Adeline m Houston Parks then Fay McCormick, and Martha Clintonia m Daniel Stephens.

At one time, lawyers attempted to find and establish a legitimate Kidd claim to the Wall Street property Captain William Kidd (the pirate) owned in New York City. In the early 1920's a lawyer visited Prairie Grove and suggested Myrtle Shofner Dutton, Clara Shofner and Ella Shofner Brewster sign legal papers outlining their relationship as granddaughters of Tandy K. Kidd. I believe the lawyer died before any legal action could be taken. The project ended with his death.

As of 1988, seven great grandchildren have been contacted. They are: Carl Kidd of Oregon; Barry and Donald Parks of Prairie Grove, AR; Samuel Kidd, Lincoln, AR; Kenneth Tandy Kidd, Tulsa, OK; Margaret Dutton Matthews, Austin, TX; and Forrest Dutton Poorman, Westminster, CA.

I wish to thank the above great grandchildren for their help in reconstructing the story of Tandy Kidd, especially Carl Kidd. I also wish to thank great, great, great grand-

daughter Margaret Prewitt Miller of Pekin, IL, for the account of her visit in 1972, and especially Mrs. Lois Miller of the Washington County Historical Society, Fayetteville, AR, for the many hours she spent searching for documents there.

This sketch is based on facts, memories and qualified deductions. One can only contemplate the course of the Kidd family history if those two men could have peacefully settled their differences on that hot August day in 1862.

1840 ~ 1862

WINDOW ON THE FRONTIER

The Early Newspapers of Washington County, Arkansas

by Kim Allen Scott

Chapter VI
The War Bulletin

> The troops from Louisiana and the southern portion of the state soon formed camps to the north of us, put picket guards on every road, and all at once we awoke to the fact that we were in the Confederacy, within southern lines.[1]

So wrote William Baxter, president of Fayetteville's Arkansas College, on the coming of the Civil War to northwest Arkansas. Baxter, a Union sympathizer, was acutely aware of the material consequences of Arkansas's decision to join the Confederacy, especially in the basic physical needs of his isolated community:

> In all seriousness, I doubt if ever in modern times there was a people so destitute of all that civilization has made necessary for life, and all life's comforts.[2]

In the summer of 1861, the city of Fayetteville found itself in a desirable strategic location for the southern army's planned operations to southwest Missouri. The arrival of Confederate troops in the area proved both a boom and a bust for the local economy, for while the influx of hungry soldiers brought an almost unlimited market for the area's agricultural produce, the Union blockade of southern ports prevented the importation of manufactured and luxury goods previously available from northern sources. With shortages of medicines, pins, hardware, and dry goods there was a scarcity of the one commodity that made newspapering possible: paper.

William E. Smith, editor of Fayetteville's *Arkansian*, continued to publish with whatever resources he could gather. Since no copies of the journal from this period survive, it can only be speculated as to whether Smith resorted to the ingenuity of other Arkansas newspaper publishers by printing on wallpaper and other unconventional surfaces,[3] but it is almost certain that he reduced his subscription list to the bare minimum. The troops bivouaced around the town had a limited supply of paper for military purposes, but any surplus the soldiers might have enjoyed was appropriated for their own publishing efforts when Washington County's next newspaperman appeared on the scene.

John Henry Brown was a Texas editor with over twenty five years experience. He was born in Pike County, Missouri, on October 27, 1820, and had moved to Texas when still a young man. Aside from his work on Texas newspapers, Brown also served with state troops fighting Mexicans and Comanches in the early 1840s when he was severely wounded in the hip. His disability never dampened his ardor for martial action, however, and with the coming of the Civil War he participated in the Texas secession convention as a delegate from the town of Belton while planning for some sort of military service.

The Confederate States Army assigned three volunteer regiments from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas to the

command of Brigadier General Ben McCulloch on May 13, 1861, for the defense of the district encompassing the Indian Territory.[4] According to his biographer, Laurence Honig, Brown wrote to McCulloch later that month suggesting that he be allowed to serve the army as a newspaperman.[5] McCulloch had been an old friend, and Brown had used what influence he had at the Texas secession convention to gain for the general his first promotion in the Texas State troops. McCulloch responded favorably to the idea of an army newspaper from his headquarters in Fort Smith, Arkansas, and offered the editor a position on his staff. Surgery on his old hip wound and recuperation kept Brown in Belton the rest of the summer, though, and as a result he missed the southwest Missouri campaign of McCulloch and the battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10, 1861.

Brown left a more detailed record than any other printer who worked his trade in Washington County because his diary and letters from Fayetteville in 1861 and early 1862 have survived. Walter Lemke presented an excellent edited version of Brown's diary in 1956,[6] but some of the deletions in the edited copy involve some interesting details of the military newspaperman's publishing arrangements in Fayetteville. For the complete text of Brown's journal, the original copy in the University of Texas archives is the only option available to an interested researcher. The journal follows Brown from his departure at Belton, Texas, on September 9, 1861, to join the Confederate forces in northwest Arkansas.

During the summer, 1861, campaign in southwest Missouri, McCulloch and Major General Sterling Price of the Missouri State Guard had found cooperation with one another very difficult. McCulloch was the field commander at the Wilson's Creek fight by virtue of his commission with the Confederate States Army, but Price, who wanted to free his state from Federal control, urged the Texan to follow up their victory by a vigorous pursuit of the enemy. McCulloch understood his duty to lie in the protection of Arkansas and the Indian Territory and even-

tually withdrew his command from Missouri, much to the disgust of General Price.

Brown reported to McCulloch's headquarters on September 30, 1861. As Lemke had pointed out, it is difficult to determine the capacity in which the editor served on General McCulloch's staff.[7] Even his rank is unknown at this point, for the earliest mention of the title "Major" in any of Brown's correspondence does not occur until 1862.[8] Brown referred to himself as an "aide" and spent the most of November visiting friends from Texas serving in the regiments around headquarters.

When Ben McCulloch left northwest Arkansas for Richmond at the end of November, 1861, to explain his part in the summer campaign and his side of the quarrel with General Price to the Confederate War Department, the southern army settled into winter quarters. Brown rented a room in Fayetteville and began to collect the equipment he would need for printing the newspaper. From a wagon located with his son's regiment near Mt. Comfort, Brown retrieved nine type cases and some other equipment.[9] The long delayed opportunity to publish would soon occur.

The Fayetteville Court House became the headquarters of the rebel printing office. In two rooms he had commandeered for his operation, Brown installed a hand press. He next arranged to have a huge shipment of type retrieved from an unknown source in Springfield, Missouri. With the help of a man named Riley, Brown began to organize his new office.

Although Brown was concerned primarily with establishing his new newspaper, he had not forgotten his old one in Texas. It was his intention to siphon off at least half of the type from Springfield for shipment back to his own state. His diary entries in December repeat the daily report of "packing type" with his helper Riley and record the shipment of 488 pounds of type to Texas after receiving the main batch from Springfield on December 15.[10]

Actual printing did not commence in the courthouse

until after Christmas. The rooms were cold and had to be supplied with stoves before work could start, and on Christmas Eve the rooms were used as private chambers in conjunction with a ball held in the building. On December 26, 1861, the first presswork on some blank muster rolls was done by Riley, while Brown patiently set the type for the first issue of the newspaper.

Although six issues of the *War Bulletin* were printed, only four have survived, and they are all four-page, three column newspapers of surprisingly good quality. Perhaps a limited press run explains the absence of issues #1 and #2, and it is probable they were little more than broadsides since they were issued a mere two days apart.[12] There is no indication in his journal or letters that anyone assisted Brown in hand setting the type for the newspaper, and two days would barely allow enough time for one man working with a homemade wooden composing stick to produce a full-sized newspaper.

William Smith, while probably coveting the paper Brown had at his disposal, maintained friendly relations with his military contemporary. The civilian and the soldier sought each other out for help in matters of mutual interest, and Smith did not find his new friend unappreciative. In the columns of the *War Bulletin* Brown wrote:

> Mr. W.E. Smith, editor of the *Arkansian*, will accept our kindest thanks for (his) repeated acts of kindness and courtesy. A stranger and sojourner only, we prize such civilities.[13]

Brown found the civilian editor good company, and presented Smith with a gift of some fancy 24-point ornament type from his burgeoning collection.[14]

Editors routinely "clipped" articles from their exchanges for reprinting in their own papers during the nineteenth century, and Smith, with over thirty years of newspapering experience, had done so hundreds of times with little

or no comment from his readership. It must have been a surprise to him, then, when one of the reprints he chose to insert in the *Arkansian* raised the ire of John Henry Brown and set the tone for all the remaining issues of the *War Bulletin*.

J.W. Tucker, a former Missouri newspaperman and politician, had written an "Address to the People of the Confederate States" which Smith reprinted from the *Memphis Appeal* on January 4, 1862.[15] Tucker's address was a bitter indictment against General McCulloch's performance in southwest Missouri the previous fall. Among other charges, Tucker accused McCulloch of failing to support General Price and the Missouri State Guard with either men or supplies following the battle of Wilson's Creek.

Major Brown was outraged.[16] He had set a paragraph earlier in the week praising Tucker for his efforts for the Confederacy and felt personally betrayed. In a remarkable display of editorial fair play, however, Brown let the laudatory paragraph stand in the same issue in which he devoted five columns to denouncing the charges made by the Missourian.[17]

The controversy would not go away. McCulloch himself could not keep out of the fray and answered Tucker's charges after reading them in a copy of the *Richmond Whig* on January 20. The accusations got so much publicity that Brown could not leave them alone, and letters from his readers approving the shrill rhetoric of defense in the *War Bulletin* encouraged the editor to continue to sing McCulloch's praises for the entire life of the newspaper.[18]

Major Brown's newspaper was a curious mixture of propaganda and information, of rumors confirmed and denied. Although the editor intended to "silence the constantly recurring false rumors retailed by a class of itinerant gassometers," he was not above printing his own sketchy information before confirmation. He published three consecutive accounts of a skirmish in the Indian Territory between Kansas Jayhawkers and Confederate

troops, revising each one in numbers 1, 2 and 3 as more timely information became available.[19]

The newspaper had its lighter side too. Some of Brown's humor seems less than sparkling when he refers to the Arkansas River being "as low as Yankee honor," but in the *War Bulletin* number 5, he indulged in some playful writing describing a giant snow frolic which occurred on January 29, 1862. The Confederate troops, many of whom had never seen snow before, reacted wildly to a storm that left over a foot on the ground in Fayetteville. They began shoving, first each other, then their leaders, under drifts piled around the town square, and Brown, watching from the courthouse window, saw almost all of his fellow officers so treated. Perhaps in recognition of his poor health, the troopers spared the editor from a similar chilly baptism.[20]

By mid-February, 1862, the situation along the Arkansas front had turned against the wintering Confederates. McCulloch returned to Arkansas, but the War Department in Richmond had reorganized the troops in the west. The Trans-Mississippi District, under the department commanded by General Albert Sidney Johnston, was created on January 10, 1862. Major General Earl Van Dorn was chosen to command the Trans-Mississippi District, which included the troops of both McCulloch and Price. While Van Dorn planned for a new campaign against the Federals in Missouri, Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis, commander of the Union forces in southwestern Missouri, went on the offensive. A rapid advance on Springfield by the Federals drove out Price's troops and they retreated south. The fleeing rebels were pursued as far as Fayetteville by Curtis' advance troops under Brigadier General Alexander Asboth. Asboth's cavalry forced the withdrawal of the Confederates from Fayetteville on February 21, 1862. Major Brown may have had enough time to pack some type before leaving town, but William E. Smith, the editor of the *Arkansian*, could not have been as fortunate.[21]

On the evening of February 22, 1862, General McCulloch gave the order to destroy anything in the town of Fayetteville that might be of use to the enemy. A group of

Confederate cavalry troopers galloped through town, firing the buildings that had been used to house supplies and equipment. In the frenzied orgy of destruction that followed, the *Arkansian* and *Democrat* offices, with many other businesses around the square, were soon engulfed in flames.[22]

For William E. Smith, the loss must have been devastating. After a decade's struggle in Fayetteville, he had finally achieved his dream of owning the newspaper he printed, only to see that dream turn into a fiery nightmare. Fayetteville would have to wait another four years for a newspaper, but William E. Smith did not see it. According to Allsopp, the discouraged printer left Arkansas for Texas after the destruction of his office, and he died there in 1864.[23]

NOTES

[1]William Baxter, *Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove; or, Scenes and Incidents of the War in Arkansas*, (Cincinnati: Poe & Hitchcock, 1864), 39.

[2]Ibid., 40.

[3]Frederick Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press for a Hundred Years and More*, (Little Rock: Parke-Harper Publishing Co., 1922), 179.

[4]United States War Department, *The War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880-1901), Ser. I, Vol. 3, p. 575, hereinafter cited as*Official Records*.

[5]Laurence E. Honig, "John Henry Brown, Texian Journalist," *Southwestern Studies*, monograph no. 36, (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1973), 22. Although Honig claims to have seen this letter, it was not among the copies from the Brown collection provided by the University of Texas to me.

[6]William J. Lemke, "The Paths of Glory — The War-Time Diary of Major John Henry Brown, C.S.A.," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 15 (Winter 1956)

[7]Ibid., p. 344.

[8]Letter, Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch to Major John Henry Brown, February 15, 1862, John Henry Brown Collection, University of Texas General Libraries, Austin, Texas.

[9]John Henry Brown, Journal entry, December 1, 1861, Brown Collection.

[10]John Henry Brown, Journal entries, December 10 and 21, 1861; Letter, John Henry Brown to Lizzie Chambers Brown, December 17, 1861, Brown Collection.

[11]John Henry Brown, Journal entry, December 31, 1861, Brown Collection.

[12]Ibid.

[13]*War Bulletin*, number 6, February 15, 1862.

[14]John Henry Brown, Journal entry, December 30, 1861, Brown Collection.

[15]John Henry Brown, Journal entry, January 4, 1862, Brown Collection.

[16]Brown's promotion date is unknown, but by this time he was routinely addressed as "Major."

[17]*War Bulletin*, number 3, January 9, 1862.

[18]Letter, Lt. Benjamin Forney to John Henry Brown, January 21, 1862; Letter, F.A. Rictor to John Henry Brown, January 25, 1862; *War Bulletin*, number 4, January 22, 1862.

[19]*War Bulletin*, number 3, January 9, 1862.

[20]*War Bulletin*, number 5, February 4, 1862.

[21]John Henry Brown, Journal entry, March 15, 1862, Brown Collection. The entry records the transfer of 500 pounds of type from Brown to Captain S.D. Allen while in route to Texas.

[22]*Official Records*, Ser. I, Vol. VIII, p. 70; Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, p. 463. Both of these sources state that at least one newspaper office was burned in Fayetteville, Allsopp insisting that it was the *Democrat* office, while General Asboth, unfamiliar with Fayetteville businesses, simply identifies the ruined building as a "newspaper office."

[23]Allsopp, *History of the Arkansas Press*, 459.

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION
from *The War Bulletin*
Extracted by David R. Malone

Kim Scott's thesis on the early newspapers of Northwest Arkansas has been featured in *Flashback* since August, 1988. Kim is convincing that newspapers were the window on the frontier. They are also a window on the past for genealogist. One of the newspapers Kim studied, *The War Bulletin*, published in Fayetteville during the Civil War contains valuable information that would be hard to obtain from any other source.

Copies of four issues (and fragments of perhaps two others) of *The War Bulletin* have been preserved by the special collections department of the University of Arkansas' Mullins Library. An original of issue five, dated February 4, 1862, is in the collection of the Arkansas History Commission in Little Rock. In issue four of *The War Bulletin*, published January 22, 1862, we find the following information:

> Private George C. Marlin (from Pulaski county) of Galloway's company, Churchill's regiment, died at camp Harris, Benton Co. Dec. 20th.
>
> William Worth Guy, aged 13, son of capt. Guy, Stone's regiment, died in Camp Washington, Dec. 17th.

Issue five, dated Feb. 4, 1862, contains a wealth of information of benefit to genealogist:

Deaths in the Army

Mount Comfort Hospital, three miles west of Fayetteville, from its organization to Jan. 20th, 1862, Dr. C.F. Brown, Surgeon.

Names.	Regiment.	Com'py.	Date.	Disease.
Levy Perry	McRae	Hobbs	Nov. 14	typ fever
J Rosenberry	McRae	Hobbs	Nov 15	typ fever
W S Bluett	McIntosh	Pettus	Nov 11	dysent'ry
J Broihill	McIntosh	Flanagan	Dec 4	typ fever
D S Giles	McIntosh	Hawkins	Nov 23	dysentry
T N Lamb	Churchill	Reynolds	Dec 21	consp'tn
E M Lingo	McNair	Black	Dec 12	typ fever
M P Irwin	McNair	Tyson	Nov 26	pneum'o
R M Gray	Stone	Bridges	Dec 8	pneum'o
S Little	Stone	Bridges	Dec 10	typ fever
P R Warren	Stone	White	Dec 11	pneum'o
WC Stanford	Stone	Bowen	Dec 14	pneum'o

In Ozark Hospital, near Mount Comfort, to the 24th of Jan. 1862: Dr. L. Hudspeth, Surgeon.

D H Cook	Rector	Kayser	Oct 15	typ fever
J H Davis	McRae	Hollowell	Nov 4	pneum'ia
Jas Wheeler	Churchill	Galloway	Nov 4	pneum'ia
S S Crawley	Churchill	Stewart	Oct 29	pneum'ia
W Thompson	Hebert	Harris	Nov 21	pth pulms
T J Poteel	Churchill	Basham	Nov 21	pneum'ia
C H Hollis	Mitchell	Love	Nov 13	pneum'ia
W S Kirby	Mitchell	Swaggerty	Nov 19	typ fever
OFC Canada	Herbert	Pierson	Dec 8	typ fever
John Gallin	Churchill	unknown	Nov 21	pneum'ia
J Montgomry	Mitchell	E	Dec 3	pneum'ia
A L Hill	McIntosh	Pettus	Dec 1	pneum'ia
A S Neff	Stone	Bridges	Dec 1	pneum'ia
O W Oben	Stone	Bridges	Dec 1	gastr'tis
J B Brannan	Stone	Wharton	Dec 8	pneum'ia

In Fayetteville Hospital from its organization Oct. 28th, 1861, to Jan. 18th 1862: Dr. Kirk Espy, Surgeon.

W J Burton	Greer	A	Nov 5	typ fever
Cpt FM Taylor	Greer	C	Nov 11	chi. gast.
J R Star	Greer	C	Nov 6	typ fever
B H Newman	Greer	C	Nov 8	typ fever

T F Hurd	Greer	I	Dec 7	pneum'ia
G Gage	Griffiths'	Co Arks.	Dec 6	typ fever
Frank Criger	Greer	I	Nov 26	typ fever
J C Akin	Greer	A	Dec 13	typ fever
L Lucky	Greer	H	Dec 6	typ fever
George Coe	McNair	C	Jan 9	typ fever
G G Morris	Young	B	Jan 3	typ fever
A S Simpson	Young	D	Jan 10	ch bronc.
J Visor	Young	D	Jan 7	measles
J Morrow	Young	H	Jan 2	typ fever
D Davidson	Young	E	Jan 11	ch bronc.
James Edwards	Young	B	Jan 7	typ fever
David Ard	Young	H	Jan 15	typ pneu.

In Col. William C. Young's regiment, from its mustering into service in Grayson Co. TX., Oct. 2, 1861, to Jan. 26, 1862: Drs. Foote and Sanders, Surgeons.

Deceased.	Captain	Where buried.	Disease.
John H Craig	Burks	Fort Lubbock	measles
G D Davidson	Burks	Fort Lubbock	measles
W L B Whitten	Twitty	Fort Lubbock	typ fever
P S Ozment	Twitty	Fort Lubbock	measles
R C Crabtree	Harmon	Scott's Mill, MO	con chill
J W Glover	Harmon	Fort Lubbock	measles
J Taylor	Harmon	Fort Gibson	ri in hand
John Shaw	Featherston	Fort Gibson	measles
W W Warren	Bounds	Fort Gibson	measles
J M Irby	Bounds	Fort Lubbock	typ fever
J Dawson	Bounds	Fort Lubbock	typ fever
L Yeager	Bounds	Fort Lubbock	typ fever
H Erwin	Reeves	Shawnee nation	ty pneum
W N Bruce	Reeves	Fort Lubbock	typ pneum
James Pogue	Reeves	Fort Lubbock	measles
J C Bruce	Reeves	Grayson Co. TX	consump.
Whitsett	Nicholson	Fort Lubbock	measles

For seven other deaths in Young's regiment, see report of Fayetteville Hospital above.

In the same issue of *The War Bulletin we learn:*

In camp on the Arkansas river, Jan. 13th, of typhoid fever, Dr. John Henry Bond, dentist, a private, in Capt. R.M. White's company, Stone's Texas regiment, — a native of Maryland, where his parents reside — a gentleman, a soldier and a (c)hristian. He joined the army at Belton, TX.

In camp on the Arkansas river, Jan. 6th, of

typhoid pneumonia, William Whitley, aged 18 years, a private in King's company, McIntosh's regiment. His remains were sent home to Prairie Co. AR, for interment. He fought bravely at Chaste-nah lah and died a (c)hristian.

NOTE: — All those, reported in another column as having died at Mount Comfort, were buried in the adjoining church cemetery; also D.H. Cook. Those dying at Ozark were interred at Soldiers' Rest, 300 yards south of the hospital; — those at Fayetteville (excepting D Davidson, who was buried at Fort Lubbock) rest in Mrs. Sutton's cemetery, 2 1-2 miles east of Fayetteville.

Issue six of The War Bulletin, dated Feb. 15, 1862, contains the following information of benefit to genealogists:

> On Sunday last, 9th instant the remains of Capt. S.R. Bell, Serg't Wm. Brown, and Privates Samuel McCurdy and Henry Fullbright, having been brought here (their late home) from Oak Hills, where they gave their lives to their country, were interred in Mount Comfort cemetery, three miles from Fayetteville. The remains were escorted from town by the Masonic fraternity, of which Capt. Bell was a member, and the Companies of Capts. Brusle and Viglini, together with a large number of citizens. They were all buried with military honors, and Capt. B. with the solemn rites of Masonry. The exercises were solemn and imposing; and the large concourse of citizens assembled showed the esteem in which the deceased patriots had been held by their fellow citizens of Washington County.

The War Bulletin also contains much information about the Civil War near Fayetteville. If you had ancestors who were in the Confederate forces in Washington Co., AR, this source should be examined for information about the activities of the military forces.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Review by Maggie Smith, *FROM THE YADKIN RIVER TO WEST BRANCH: A History of Thomas and Mary Renshaw West and Their Descedants* by Virgil Talbot and Irene West (Deceased) 327 pages, xviii, index, illustrations and photographs. Paper $20 plus $1.50 mailing; Hardcover $26 and $2 mailing.

This book is more than a genealogy. It is a romantic love story crafted by centuries of couples, their ancestors and descendants. It is 327 pages completely indexed. The 27 pages of index make for references at the flip of a thumb.

The romance begins on page 7 where author, Virgil Talbot, recounting American explorations of the 1660's by John Lederer of Germany (translated by the Baronet William Talbot) describes the primitive land of the Forks of the Yadkin River in North Carolina. Thrilling the reader with hunting exploits in rich valleys supporting such great trees that a turkey can roost too high to be shot, the story progresses through the Revolutionary War and on to the present day. Here descendant, Virgil Talbot, marries West descendant, Avis West Kirk Talbot. This couple is making possible the Colcord Library and Museum.

Quaintly adequate is a 40-page 'Album' section, needful and very dear to the families detailed in the 106-page genealogy that follows. The book is rich with maps, reproductions of antique hand-written letters, postal covers and old documents. The author's writing is vivid with masterful organization. The result is a volume of family history to be treasured by the many West descendants. Irene West and Getrude Brooks O'Neill Hybbert are paid tribute for their some 60 years spent in gathering West family history. Irene West is listed as coauthor, fulfilling Virgil's promise made to her before her death in 1985.

This writer terms Virgil Talbot, "The Historian of the Border," for his writing, collecting, editing, retrieving and storing much that is vital history of Oklahoma and Arkan-

sas. Currently editor of *The Goingsnake Messenger*, a history publication, his writing dates back to his high school days. Later, after entering the labor field in the poultry and food processing industry, he became editor of a local labor union newspaper, a job he continues on a part time basis.

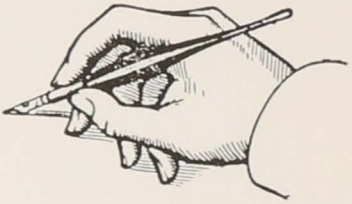
From the Yadkin River to West Branch may be ordered by writing Virgil Talbot at Rt. 4 - Box 6, Colcord, OK 74338.

M&M Press of Fayetteville has recently published *An Arkansas Childhood: Growing Up in the Athens of the Ozarks*, by Margaret Mullen. The author is the daughter of the late James Ralph Jewell, first Dean of the College of Education at the University of Arkansas. She came to Fayetteville in 1913 at the age of four and lived there until 1927, the year she graduated from the University at age eighteen. The book is a memoir growing up in Fayetteville and is a charming, accurately written, account of what life was like in the town and at the University. Some of the material has appeared in *Flashback*. Several original poems recounting historical events and experiences are interspersed throughout. There are six pages of photographs. *An Arkansas Childhood* has 216 pages, plus photographs, is hardbound with dust jacket, for $14.95. Available at local bookstores or by mail from M & M Press, P.O. Box 338, Fayetteville, AR 72702 (add $2.00 for shipping-handling).

"Early Settlers of Cane Hill" by Ellen Earl Richardson, first printd in 1955, has been reprinted. An interesting and informative record of the early settlers of the Cane Hill area and their descendents. It has records from the schools and churches. For a book contact: Araminta Richardson, Box 52, Cane Hill, AR 72717. Phone: 501-824-3358.

A Gentleman is a Man who can Disagree Without Being Disagreeable.

Our Readers Write



I am forwarding for your files a copy of a booklet I have just finished, entitled "Solomon Tuttle Revisited", intended as a supplement to your 1961 publication, "Solomon Tuttle of Old Mt. Comfort". Solomon Tuttle was my g.g.grandfather.

The booklet contains new material on the family, and expands or up-dates other information. Included are entirely new details on the descendents of one of his sons, John Milton Tuttle, about whom very little was written in the original work.

This material is offered for whatever use the reader may wish to make of it, and may be duplicated by anyone who wants a copy. I am sending a copy to the library in Fayetteville. I would be very pleased to hear from other researchers and descendents.

Sincerely,
Margaret I. Hawk
3139 Ellenwood Drive
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

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